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The Nanticoke Indians in Lancaster County

By DR. HARRY E. BENDER

Miscellaneous Papers

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

Minutes—Meeting of September 6, 1929

Report of the Summer Outing Committee

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop"



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The Nanticoke Indians In Lancaster County

By DR. HARRY E. BENDER

FOR a number of obvious reasons the Nanticoke Indians have occupied but a minor part in the Indian history of Lancaster County and references, by historians, to their activities here have been very few as well as meager in detail.

That such should be the case is not surprising for the Nanticoke were not native aboriginal Lancaster County Indians, as were the Susquehannocks, but migrated here from another locality. Undoubtedly another reason why the tribe has never been given more prominence locally was because their various sites in Lancaster County were not located on the beaten paths of Indian travel, trader's routes nor earliest pioneer's, nor were they ever located along the paths that led to Penn's dream of a Manor among the Indians in southwestern Lancaster County. No doubt an equally important reason for the paucity of historical reference to the tribe was because they were a friendly, peaceable tribe who lived quietly adjacent to their pioneer neighbors and were not identified in the various Indian uprisings during their stay here. Their departure from their final site in Lancaster County, as compared to the spectacular extermination of the Conestogas, was accomplished quietly and occasioned but passing comment.

However, in spite of the foregoing statements, there are a number of equally good reasons for believing that the Nanticoke were located in Lancaster County and especially on this site, in what was originally Cocalico township, in very considerable numbers.

With the small amount of authentic literature on the subject it is no easy matter to prepare a paper that will stand the test of historical scrutiny, and with that thought in mind this paper is presented in the form of a little narrative rather than as an attempt at preparing a document that might be of any particular historical value. In order to make the narrative at all presentable some local Indian tradition will be interwoven with the established facts, the traditions will in each instance be referred to as such while the statement of facts will be accompanied by the proper historical reference.

While traditions often may be given only scant weight, yet in many instances they are true and have contributed, in no small way, in the making of history. The traditions presented in this paper are only such as are related by 4th and even 7th generation descendants of the original settlers or grantees of land on this site, and have come down through the years from one gener-

ation to the other as prized, almost sacred, memories of the Indian inhabitants of this section and are from sources which we believe makes them unimpeachable.

The early explorers in America recognized two large, distinct tribes of Indians, those situated in the Great Lake region of Canada and the Finger Lake region of New York and known as the Huron-Iroquois Confederacy, the other great tribe occupied the land east of the Alleghany mountains, the region along the Hudson river, a large part of New England, the Middle Atlantic States and parts of Maryland and Virginia, this tribe was known as the Algonquin nation and it is of the latter tribe that the Nanticokes were a branch. There has been a great deal of confusion in the names of the various Indian tribes inhabiting the eastern part of the United States and the Nanticokes are often referred to as Ganawese, Piscataways and Conoys and were probably the parent stock of the latter tribe. The Nanticokes as well as the Conoys or Ganawese came from Maryland, the latter being a smaller tribe and were last seated in that state near the head of the Potomac, but were allowed to settle in Pennsylvania on guarantee by the Conestogas and the Shawnees for their good behavior, and they located at Dekanoagah, also called Conejoholo, near the present site of Washington Boro, removing at a later date to Conoy Town. Hanna in "The Wilderness Trail" calls those who originally located on the Susquehanna, "Conoys (or Piscatawese or Ganawese)" and continuing refers to the Nanticokes as being closely related to the Conoys. Heckewelder recognized the same confusion of names and says they spoke nearly the same dialect.

The Nanticokes were originally inhabitants of the great peninsula lying between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, or on what is now referred to as the Del-Mar-Va peninsula. They were early subjugated by the Onondagoes of the Five Nations or Iroquois Confederacy, and according to Lossing emigrated from their native peninsular home into Pennsylvania about the year 1710.¹

The earliest reference we have been able to disclose relative to any activity of the Nanticokes in the affairs of Lancaster County is that found in the Colonial Records describing their presence in 1707 at a council with Gov. Evans held at Dekanoagah about nine miles from Conestoga.² The tribe at that time was evidently still located in Maryland for one of the Nanticoke spokesmen in addressing the council presented a belt of wampum in behalf of the Governor of Maryland. That the Nanticokes had at that early date acquired an understanding of the English language is evidenced by the statement that "Indian Harry, by order of the Conestoga Sachemaes, spoke in English to the Nanticokes, who all understood that language."³

Mombert states that the Nanticokes from Maryland made frequent visits to Conestoga and some settled near it.⁴ This is the first reference we have to the Nanticokes having taken up a residence within the confines of our county and corresponds chronologically to the exodus of the tribe from their native heath.

Authors of Lancaster County histories almost unanimously refer to their next residence as being at Tulpehocken, not far from Womelsdorf in Berks County, and to a little later residence at two sites in Lancaster County, namely, Lehoy in Warwick township and Indiantown in Cocalico township, where we are gathered today.

The site of the Nanticoke settlement at "Lehoy" has been definitely established as being located on the Levi S. Reist farm.⁵ The tract is situated in eastern Warwick township close to the village of Disston and the farm is now owned by Diller Groff. Disston (Millport) is located about midway between Rothsville and Oregon and the site on which Lehoy was located came into possession of the Reist family from the John Wistar grants. The settlement here has never been studied to any great extent but it appears probable that it was a transient village site and was not occupied for a great length of time. It was a beautiful location for an Indian settlement and is fairly rich in Indian relics, indicating that it was more than a mere encampment but rather a settlement which was maintained for a variable length of time, only to be abandoned for a more desirable location.

While the site of "Lehoy" is undoubtedly proven the *time* of its occupation has not been established and is open to conjecture, and it is at this point that we should like to give liberty to our imagination for a few moments, if such liberty may be allowed the writer of a narrative, and try to trace the movements of the tribe before it arrived at Tulpehocken.

Referring again to the statement of Mombert that the Nanticokes settled somewhere near Conestoga, he does not indicate how near nor how far from that point the settlement may have been located, but even assuming that it might have been close to the point where the Conestoga Creek empties into the Susquehanna River, it requires no great stretch of the imagination to picture the Indians following the course of the Conestoga to a point where the Cocalico Creek joins the former stream. This particular junction is located a few miles northeast of the village of Oregon and is commonly referred to as the "Forks." Immediately adjoining the "Forks" is a beautiful high tableland, of large dimensions, level, yet perfectly drained, and a site to be gloried in by even the most fastidious Indian. While this site has never been referred to in the Indian histories of Lancaster County, yet we love to picture the Nanticokes making this spot a temporary abode in their

migrations in attempting to establish a more permanent settlement. Furthermore the site at Lehey would be in a direct line in the movement towards Tulpehocken. The ground adjoining the "Forks" is probably the richest section in Lancaster County in supplying relics of Nanticoke origin and has been a source of a great deal of inspiration to relic hunters, both amateur and professional. Another fact that would lend weight to the supposition that this spot was probably the site of an Indian settlement is that the ford on the old Peter's Road is located but a few hundred yards from this site and the settlement was more than likely a stopping and trading point for the famous Indian trader, Peter Bazaillion. While we have no intention of trying to fix the foregoing as the site of a Nanticoke settlement, yet we feel that it would only follow a natural sequence of events in the movement of the Nanticoques towards their more northerly home, and we offer it only as a suggestion that might be used by some future investigator.

The Nanticoques were given permission to locate in the Tulpehocken Valley⁶ in Berks County where they remained for some years until the encroachment of large numbers of German settlers from Schoharie in New York State caused them to abandon that location, according to various authorities in about the year 1721 to 1723 and locate at Indiantown in what was then Cocalico township.⁷ With later divisions of counties and townships the site of Indiantown may now be stated to be in Clay township in Lancaster County. This spot may be described as being located about two miles north of the old and justly famous Horseshoe Pike and lies east of Durlach, southwest of Schoeneck and northwest of Lincoln.

It is upon the site in Indiantown that we are assembled today, and as we look over this beautiful expanse of fertile land sloping gently southward from the Mt. Airy ridge, we may realize what a wonderful spot the Indians chose upon which to locate. That the number of Indians here was quite considerable may be inferred from the fact that the size of their tract is stated by Lyle⁸ to have been 500 acres, yet it may have been considerably larger, for the grant from the Penns to Henry Carpenter, who came into possession of the plot at an early date, included 700 acres, the bulk or all of which was probably used by the Indians. That the site here was ideal may be determined by anyone who cares to take the trouble to look over the plot. Located near the foothills of our own Furnace Hills, which are little more than 1½ miles north of the site and which must have furnished game in abundance, the hunting grounds were conveniently situated. Nearly through the center of the tract flows a stream of beautiful, clear water, in addition there is a spring head near the northern border of the tract from which issues an abundant supply of elegant drink-

ing water. To the southwest at a distance of only a few miles is the Middle Creek and at approximately the same distance to the east and southeast is the Cocalico Creek, so that insofar as game and fish were concerned the Nanticokes no doubt had a plentiful supply. It was not necessary for them to confine their activities to hunting and fishing for the land upon which they were located is some of the most fertile in all northern Lancaster County, and the descendants of the earliest settlers still tell of the farming operations of the Indians, if such they may be called, on what the German settlers called the "Grube Land," or literally the hoeing land of the Indians.

For generations this particular locality has been known to the residents of northeastern Lancaster County as Indiantown, the name having come down through the years from the time of the earliest settlers. The stream which traverses this tract is known as Indian Creek, and the Mennonite Church which is located on the site is known in the official records of the denomination as the Indiantown Mennonite Church. Just below the southeastern border of the tract is a well defined cave which, according to local tradition, was frequented by the Indians and this cave is still referred to as the Indian Cave. The old mill located on the plot is known as Stober's Indiantown Mill.

The plot which is referred to locally as the "Indian land" is the tract which was granted by John, Thomas, and Richard Penn to Henry Carpenter under date of May 9th, 1734, consisting of 700 acres and located in Cocalico township in Lancaster County. The deed is recorded in Patent Book A, Volume 6, page 300. The Penns came into possession of the land by having it ceded to them in the great treaty of 1718. Under the terms of this treaty the Delaware Indians ceded to the Penns all the land lying between Duck Creek on the south and the Lechay Hills (South Mountains) on the north and between the Schuylkill River on the east and the Susquehanna River on the west.

While Lyle states that the plot covered 500 acres, yet the consensus of opinion among descendants of the earliest grantees is that the "Indian Land" included the whole grant of 700 acres. It may be interesting to note that Henry Carpenter paid the Penns 140 pounds in cash and under the terms of the grant was required to pay annually one English shilling for each 100 acres of the tract. We are presenting herewith a semi-diagrammatic draught of the Carpenter tract in order to illustrate in a crude manner the general plan of the plot as well as to give the approximate location of the several spots referred to in our narrative. This sketch is not presented as being entirely accurate, but since it has been prepared we have received from the Department of the Interior a copy of the original grant from the Penns to Carpenter and hope to secure an exact draught of the plot at some future time.

On December 21st, 1743, the tract was divided by Henry Carpenter into two plots of 350 acres each, one being deeded to his daughter, Mary, the wife of Daniel Ferree, and the other to Salomea Wistar, daughter of John Wistar and granddaughter of Henry Carpenter.

Much of the land in the eastern part of the tract was sold in smaller plots to other grantees, among them being Conrad Mentzer, Peter Feather and Henry Feather, as well as a number of others. Part of the land on the southern part of the plot was sold to Bernard Feather.

The western and larger portion of the tract came into possession of John Carpenter, a great portion of it reverting to him because of the lack of lineal Carpenter heirs. This plot consisting of 369 acres together with an additional tract of 66½ acres at the north was bought from John Carpenter by Abm. Brubaker on February 29th, 1788, for the sum of 3,400 pounds. Some idea of the increase in land values may be formed by comparing the price of land in 1734 and 1788. In 1734 Henry Carpenter paid 140 pounds for 700 acres while in 1788 Abm. Brubaker paid John Carpenter 3,400 pounds for 435½ acres, 369 acres of which were contained in the original plot. In 1789 Abm. Brubaker divided the plot into four parts, one part to each of his sons, Jacob, Abram and Daniel and the fourth part to his son-in-law, Michael Eberly.

Much of the land of the eastern part of the grant is owned by the various Stober, Zartman, Shirk, Gehman, Hehnly and Brubaker families, while a great deal of the western part is owned by descendants of the Brubaker and Eberly families. The land on which the Indiantown Church stands was donated by Abm. Brubaker, a son of the Abm. Brubaker who purchased the land from John Carpenter.

The Nanticokes had pioneer neighbors at an early date, among them being the Hibshman, Steis, Miller and Feather families, and as early as 1730 the widow Eberly with a family of nine children settled little more than a mile from the western boundary of the Nanticoke tract. It was not many years after the Nanticokes took up their location at Indiantown that they received new neighbors within a distance of 3 or 4 miles, for the Seventh Day Baptists were already at this early date beginning in a small way to locate in the vicinity of Ephrata.

In spite of the proximity of an ever increasing number of settlers on all sides of them the Nanticokes seemed to be on friendly terms with them during all the years of their residence here, and descendants of the earliest settlers often refer to stories bearing out the friendly relations existing between the settlers and the Indians. Lyle states that while the Nanticokes were at their greatest power they had to be constantly on the defensive against the

Susquehannocks or Conestogas, but that statement evidently refers to an earlier date for we have been unable to unearth any evidence showing that they were intractable or in difficulties with either Indian or white inhabitants while located in Lancaster County. So far as we can discover there is only one record of any of the Nanticokes being in the clutches of the law, that cited by Eshleman,⁹ in which it appears that one of the Nanticokes was confined in the Lancaster jail in 1751 for abusing a white girl, but that on proper representation he was released.

An episode that would help to substantiate the statement of the friendly feeling existing between the Indians and their white neighbors is a cherished tradition that has come down through a long line of Eberly families. It is related that some time after the tribe had left this locality one of the old chieftans of the tribe died. A number of the Indians prepared his body for burial and then placed it in a crude coffin made of the bark of a tree to bring it back to the burial plot of his kin. Upon arriving here they went to the home of Jacob Eberly and rapped on the window, telling Eberly that they brought the old chief, whom he knew, back to the Nanticoke burial ground and invited Eberly and his family along to the funeral, a wish with which they willingly complied. The Jacob Eberly referred to was the great grandfather of Mr. Amos Eberly, of Durlach, who represents the 7th generation of the Eberly family located adjacent to the Indian tract and the latter relates the story as he used to hear his grandfather tell it when he was a boy.

In connection with the burial ground of the Nanticokes it is supposed, according to local tradition, to be located on the farm of Mr. Ed. Huber, somewhat northeast of the point at which we are assembled, and a short distance beyond the little woods on the property. There is also mention of another burial plot on the farm of Allen Stober.

The site of the main village is supposed to have been some distance northward from the burial ground and to have been located on the property now occupied by Mr. Lyman Hehnlly. There is another site referred to as having been located a little to the south of the spring situated considerably farther north than the first mentioned site. Both locations have points that would commend them as village sites and it is probable that both may have been occupied either at the same or different times.

That the Nanticokes were given a good deal of consideration in early colonial affairs is indicated by frequent references to their presence at councils at different sites in Lancaster County.

We have referred to their presence at the council near Conestoga in 1707. Rupp states that Nanticokes were present at the council at Conoy town in July, 1732, but indicates that they were

a few of those who had remained living among the white settlers in Maryland and were on their way northward.

The Colonial Records¹⁰ state that the bulk of the Nanticokes moved to the mouth of the Juniata in 1748. That the Nanticokes at this time probably outnumbered the Conestogas is indicated in the Colonial Records¹¹ which in the report of the great treaty held at Lancaster in that year states that among a list of a large number of tribes represented the Nanticokes were present while no mention is made of the presence of the Conestogas.

While the bulk of the tribe is reported to have left Indiantown during the year 1748, yet according to Lyle¹² there were still some scattered families located about this site as late of 1758.

Just what were the determining influences that caused the Indians to leave this tract is rather uncertain, but it is reasonable to believe that the encroachment of an ever-increasing number of settlers became annoying, just as it had at Tulpehocken. It is also to be remembered that the number of Indians in Lancaster County was dwindling rapidly by this time and there was a more or less constant movement of various tribes to the Juniata and the West Branch of the Susquehanna so that it is probable that this migration also influenced the Nanticokes in deciding to get into closer proximity with some other tribes. The supply of game at Indiantown was also becoming smaller and harder to get, this is borne out by a local tradition which appears to be logical. Several hundred yards north of the old mill situated on this tract and about the same distance west of the site of the original Brubaker homestead now occupied by Monroe Hehnly, there is a marked depression, the outlines of which are still quite distinct, on the southern slope of the hill. The tradition as handed down from the early settlers states this to have been the "deer pit." Grain was sown about the depression and when this sprouted and became green it served to entice the deer to graze there and make it easier for the Indians to shoot them.

Just as environment and events determine our mode of living today so it determined the activities of the Nanticokes after leaving this site, for during the fifteen years succeeding 1748 they saw more activity than they did during all the years since they came into Pennsylvania. Their new location placed them well out on the frontier in close contact with other tribes and along the line of Indian travel and Indian unrest, just prior to and during the French and Indian War. During the next decade we find them spoken of as being at scores of points along the several branches of the Susquehanna, now up in Northeastern Pennsylvania, then up in Tioga or in Bradford. Sometimes located with Delawares, sometimes with Mohicans and at other times with the Minsies.

As early as October, 1748, Bishop Watteville, son-in-law of Count Zinzendorf, visited Wyoming and found it inhabited only by Nanticokes and by but a small number of them, the Shawnese who lived there, having probably gone to the Ohio or to the vicinity of Great Island. In 1755 Andrew Montour in reporting his journey up the North Branch of the Susquehanna says he was "as far as where the Nanticokes live." In 1756 according to Hanna in the "Wilderness Trail" they were reported about 32 miles above Wyoming at Tunkhannock on the Susquehanna, in company with some Delawares and under the noted Delaware chief, Tee-dyuscung.

While they were, during these years of Indian unrest and uprisings, often in bad company, yet they seemed to have remained loyal to the English for they do not appear to have been accused of perpetrating any of the atrocities which were so common during those years. They are even reported in one instance as being in a party on a relief expedition to the besieged Fort Edward, but were ordered back before they reached the fort.

We have incidentally mentioned the old mill located on the Indian tract, and while it naturally has no connection with the earliest history of the plot yet in its hey day it occupied a very important position in the affairs of this community. The mill still stands towards the northern part of the tract along the road leading from Durlach to Schoeneck, it is located not far from the spring several times referred to in our narrative and its wheels were, until a very few years ago, turned by the waters of Indian Creek.

In the early days it was owned by the Erbs and Hirschbergers and in later years has been known as Stober's Mill. This is undoubtedly the Hirschberger's Mill from which were issued the checks or notes, one of which is in the possession of our numismatist friend, Mr. C. H. Martin, and referred to in his article presented to this society some time ago.

In the Colonial Records the Nanticokes are again referred to as being present at the treaty at Lancaster in 1757.¹³ Whether those present were some of the few who remained on this site, or whether they came from their new site on the Juniata is not stated. Eshleman¹⁴ states that the tribe was represented at the Great Treaty held in Lancaster in August, 1762. In spite of the fact that this treaty lasted three weeks and was the largest ever held at Lancaster there is no mention made in the report of the treaty of the presence of the Conestogas. This fact is rather noteworthy inasmuch as there were 557 Indians present from the various tribes assembled.

In so far as we have been able to determine this is the last reference to the Nanticokes, as a tribe, being identified with any

activities in Lancaster County. The tribe came into our borders unheralded and left unsung but their having been here has left cherished memories, memories which have lived on through the years among the descendants of the early settlers and tell better than words can tell that even in those early days the relationship between pioneer and Indian was almost ideal.

In concluding this rambling narrative we wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to the authorities cited and to express our thanks and appreciation to all who have assisted in its compilation. In this connection we wish especially to thank our octogenarian friend, Rev. Abram Brubaker and his son, Phares Brubaker, who represent the fourth and fifth generations of Brubakers on this plot, for valued assistance and information. We also wish to express our thanks for similar assistance to Mr. Amos Eberly, of Durlach, who represents the seventh generation of the Eberly family who located adjacent to this tract in 1730.

REFERENCES

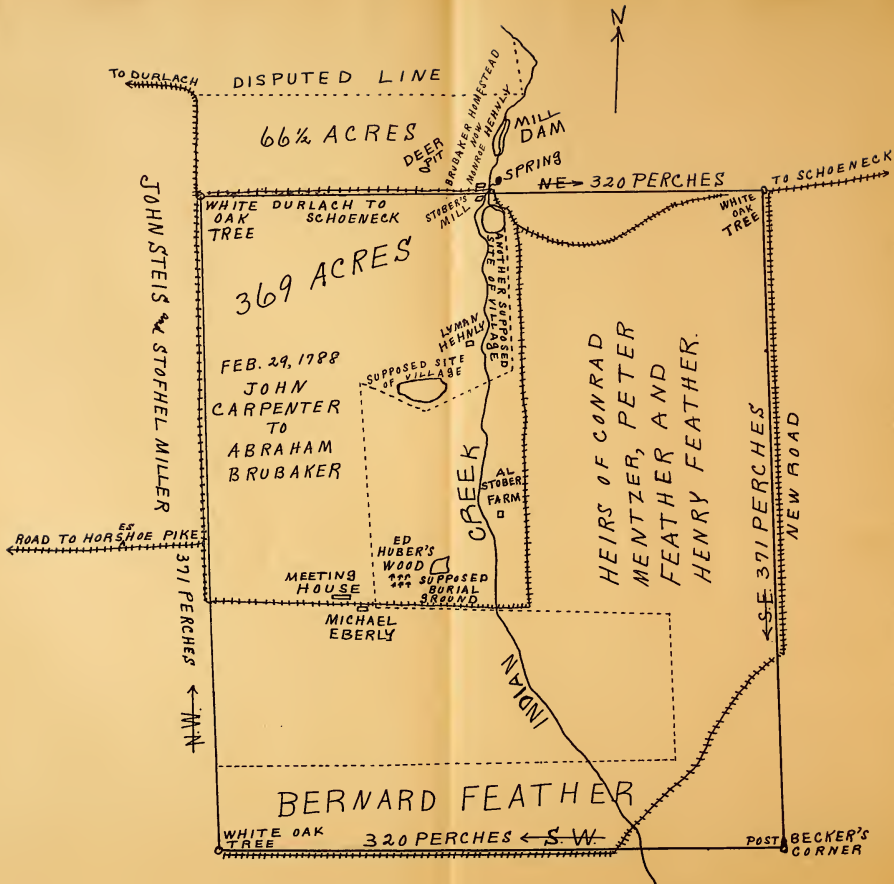
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Solid black lines represent grant of Penns to Henry Carpenter, May 9th, 1734.—700 acres.
Dotted lines represent grant of John Carpenter to Abraham Brubaker, February 29th, 1788.—435 1/2 acres.
Lines crossed with bars represent approximate location of roads.

Pepin and Breschard's Circus in Lancaster

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

IN Vol. XXXII, p. 134-5, of the Proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society, published in December, 1928, appears a description of Ricketts' circus held in Lancaster in the summer of 1797. After its final performance, on Saturday, September 2nd, of that year, Lancaster apparently existed without the thrill of a circus until the summer of 1809, when Pepin and Breschard came with their famous show. One is unable to account for the twelve-year interval of inactivity along this line between the departure of Ricketts in 1797 and the arrival of Pepin and Breschard in 1809.

The Lancaster Journal of Friday, June 2nd, 1809, contained the following announcement, which, doubtless, was eagerly read by our circus-loving people of that period:

HORSEMANSHIP.

The managers of the New Circus at Philadelphia, respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Lancaster and its vicinity that they intend to commence, on the 14th of June, at Lancaster, the exhibition of their unparalleled feats of horsemanship and activity, and will use their best endeavors to merit the public patronage.

They will continue in Lancaster but a few days.

The circus arrived in Lancaster sooner than was stated in this advertisement, for the opening performance took place in South Queen street, a few doors below Robert Wilson's tavern, on Saturday, June 10th, 1809. The tavern stood in the third block of South Queen street, on the west side, on the third lot south of Farnum street, numbered 560 on the Hamilton plan. The lot measured 64 feet, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, on South Queen street, and extended 252 feet to an alley 14 feet wide.

The Lancaster Journal of Friday, June 9th, 1809, contained the following announcement:

NEW CIRCUS

In South Queen street, a few doors below
Robert Wilson's tavern.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1809,
A GRAND

and
EXTRAORDINARY REPRESENTATION,

By
MESSRS. PEPIN & BRESCHARD,
And all the Company.

New and Surprising Feats of
HORSEMANSHIP.

During which, Messrs. Pepin & Breschard and their pupils will distinguish themselves by a variety of exercise and feats of agility and address, which cannot but greatly astonish and please the beholder; to commence with

A GRAND
MILITARY MANOEUVRE

of Eight Persons Well Mounted.

Mr. Codet will distinguish himself by difficult feats of address, and terminate by leaping over his horse in full speed without touching him in any way.

Master Diego will astonish the beholders by his feats of agility, for a youth of twelve years only.

Mr. Cayetano will execute many comic and extraordinary exercises of vaulting, and singular tricks with a glove, hat, etc.

The famous horse Conqueror, (unrivalled for his sagacity) trained by Mr. Breschard, will bring, when ordered, a handkerchief, basket, chair, etc.

The performance will be varied by the comic scene of

MADAME ANGOLD,

Executed by Mr. Cayetano.

Mr. Pepin will exert his utmost endeavors to contribute to the gratification of the beholders. He will, after several feats of address, execute the wonderful leap over four boards.

Mr. Breschard will perform various difficult feats on two horses, in full speed.

The performance will conclude with

THE PYRAMIDS OF VENICE,

On three horses, by the whole company.

The doors to be opened at half after three, and the performance to commence at half past four, precisely.

Boxes, 1 dollar — Pit, 50 cents.

Children half price.

Tickets to be had at the Circus.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, the performance will be postponed until the next fair day.

It is certain that Pepin and Breschard did not have a tent. Such a luxury was unheard of in those days. They may have had the exhibition ground enclosed with canvas, but, undoubtedly, there was no such thing as a covering. This explains why performances were given "weather permitting".

The final exhibition of Pepin and Breschard's circus in Lancaster was on Saturday, June 17th, 1809. The Lancaster Journal of Friday, June 16th, contained the following advertisement:

NEW CIRCUS
GRAND AND EXTRAORDINARY
PERFORMANCE

MESSRS. PEPIN AND BRESCHARD,
Professors of the art of horsemanship
and agility, having within a year arrived
from Spain, have had the honor of performing
before the principal courts of
Europe, beg leave to inform the public
that their fifth performance will be
ON FRIDAY EVENING,
JUNE 16TH, 1809.

Will be performed a grand and extraordinary
exhibition, during which Messrs.
Pepin and Breschard, their pupils and
performers will distinguish themselves
by a variety of new and extraordinary
exercises.

Mr. Codet will perform on horseback
several astonishing feats of activity,
which he will conclude with vaulting
over his horse without touching him in
any way.

Master Diego, pupil to Messrs. Pepin and Breschard,
will perform feats with hoops, in a
surprising manner, for a youth of 11
years old.¹

Mr. Cayetano, in the character of a
clown, will execute several comic and
extraordinary exercises of vaulting and
several singular tricks with a glove, hat, etc.

FOR THE SECOND TIME,

Mr. Breschard will perform on two
horses, and throw oranges, apples, etc.
three at a time in the air, and receive
them with forks and bottles. He will perform
astonishing exercises with hoops,
single, double and treble handed, and do
it with one and two hands, and will terminate
with the leap of the ribband.

THE FAMOUS HORSE CONQUEROR,
unrivalled for docility, sagacity, and instruction,
will bring, when ordered, a
basket, chair, etc. and will
partake of a collation with his master.

Mr. Pepin will signalize himself by
astonishing feats of

HORSEMANSHIP AND DIFFICULT
ATTITUDES;

ALSO, LEAP OVER FOUR BOARDS.

Mr. Cayetano will perform the amusing scene of
MADAME ANGOLD.

THE FAMOUS HORSE NOBLE,
celebrated for his sagacity, and unrivalled
by none in Europe or America,
will leap over another horse, and afterwards

¹ In the advertisement of June 9th his age was stated "twelve years."

through a hogshead placed on a horse's back.

The performance will be varied by the
comic scene of

THE BROTHER MILLERS.

The whole to conclude with the

COMBUSTIBLE HORSE,

Garnished with brilliant Fire works.

Messrs. Pepin and Breschard inform
the public, that the Circus will positively
close to-morrow.

Doors to be opened at half past four,
and the performance to commence
precisely at half past five o'clock.

On July 1st, 1809, Pepin and Breschard opened their circus in New York city, where they continued until August 26th, of that year. The performance on the last night was given for the benefit of the poor.

Two years later, Pepin and Breschard brought their circus to Lancaster again and exhibited at the same place,—on the lot south of Robert Wilson's tavern. The first performance was given on the evening of Friday, May 24th, 1811. The Lancaster Journal states:

CIRCUS

MESSRS. PEPIN & BRESCHARD

The performance will be commenced
by Master Charles, a child of eight years
old, who will please the spectators by
many feats, surprising for a boy of his age.

Master Felix will dance on his horse,
and terminate by vaulting to the right
and left, his horse in full speed.

Mr. Laconta will dance a hornpipe on
his horse, and terminate by throwing a
lofty sumerset from his horse, when in
full speed.

THE HANDSOME SCENE OF THE DOMESTIC.

Will be executed by the elegant horse
Monarch, who will bring at the command
of his master a handkerchief, hat, basket, &c.

Mr. Seigne will perform many feats of
horsemanship, and likewise

GREAT VAULTING.

Mr. Bell the great tumbler, will
perform, in the character of clown, many
astonishing feats. He will ride on
his head in full speed; and terminate
by a somerset.

Master Diego after a variety of
feats will jump over two ribbons.

THE LAUGHABLE SCENE OF MADAM ANGOLD,

will be executed by Master Seigne.

Mr. Pepin will signalize himself by
many feats. He will sit on a chair, jump
over the hoop, through a hat and terminate
by the great leap through a hogshead.
The whole to conclude by the farcical
scene of

THE BROTHER MILLERS.

How long the circus exhibited in the borough, or how many performances were given, is not definitely known. The Lancaster Journal of Friday, June 7th, contains a short advertisement of the circus. A fair was held in Lancaster about this time. Messrs. Pepin and Breschard informed the public that during the fair they would perform their astonishing feats of horsemanship twice a day, beginning at 11 o'clock in the morning and 5 in the evening.

June 18th, 1811, Pepin and Breschard returned to New York city with their circus.

In a work entitled, "The Circus, Its Origin and Growth Prior to 1835," by Isaac J. Greenwood, on page 87, it is stated that "John Breschard was a native Frenchman, but Victor Pepin, though descended from a French neutral of Acadia, was born in Philadelphia."

Greenwood quotes from Clapp's "Records of the Boston Stage" as follows:

"The number and splendor and training of their stud, were a perpetual source of admiration and wonder; and as to their leader, Pepin, whether on foot or on horseback, he showed the part of a king. No Pepin of France that ever rode in Paris with his doughty Austrasians, could have claimed greater homage than our martial equestrian as he brought up the rear of his glittering troop, he himself in the costume of a Gallic field-marshal."

A Great Political Meeting in Lancaster

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

ON Tuesday, October 14th, 1800, the citizens of Lancaster who enjoyed the right of suffrage, assembled at the polls and voted for a President and a Vice-President of the United States. Owing to the primitive methods of communication, the results of the general election were not definitely known until late in December of that year.

The Intelligencer & Weekly Advertiser of Wednesday, January 7th, 1801, contains the following:

"On New Year's day, the Democratic Republicans of this state at the seat of government [Lancaster] celebrated the success

of the Republican cause in the election, by a majority of the people, of Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr to be President and Vice-President of the United States.

"They assembled in Franklin college, where an entertainment was provided under the direction of Mr. Slaymaker, of the borough of Lancaster, undoubtedly superior to anything of the kind ever before exhibited in the borough.

"There were present: The Governor of the Commonwealth [Thomas McKean]; the Speaker of the House of Representatives; the majority of the members of that House, and the minority of the Senate; most of the principal officers of the government; Major General Irwin; officers of the militia; officers and corps of the Lancaster Light Infantry; and citizens of the vicinity. Over the chair at the head of the table, was placed the portrait of Thomas Jefferson, and the walls were very handsomely decorated with evergreens.

"The company being seated at the table, the gentlemen appointed to officiate as President and Vice-President on the fourth of July last, were placed in their chairs precisely at two o'clock."

After dinner, sixteen toasts were drunk "in the true spirit of liberty and with a display of that enthusiasm, tempered with moderation, which marks the character of true Republicans."

Following the toasts, a "volunteer" was given by the Governor. The Governor having retired, a "volunteer" was given to "Thomas McKean, the patriot." Fourteen more "volunteers" were given by the President, Vice-President, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Major General Irwin, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of the Land Office, the Surveyor General, and others.

The Lancaster Light Infantry, in full uniform, paraded at the state house in Penn square at 12 o'clock noon. After paying their respects to the Governor, they marched to Franklin college, near which they fired sixteen volleys in honor of the day. They were then dismissed and shortly thereafter joined their fellow citizens at the festive board.

The venerable building in which this great political banquet was held 128 years ago, is still standing in the fifth block of North Queen street, on the west side. It was known as the store house, and was built by the State of Pennsylvania, at an early period of the Revolutionary War, for the housing of military supplies. On February 27th, 1788, an act was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania "vesting the public store house and two lots of ground in the borough of Lancaster to the trustees of Franklin College for the use of the said institution." The college occupied the building for nearly fifty years. On September 17th, 1840, the

building was sold to John S. Gable. Subsequently it was converted into six dwelling houses, Nos. 438-48 North Queen street. They are occupied as such at the present time.

At the time the Jefferson-Burr banquet was held in it, the *Intelligencer* stated that "The building stands on high ground on the north side of the borough of Lancaster, and is 100 feet in length by 36 feet in breadth. It is divided into three rooms, having large folding doors, which were thrown open so as to have the center table extend the whole length of the building. The side tables were each thirty feet in length. The whole number which dined together amounted to 250 persons."

The banquet table must have presented a fine sight. The *Intelligencer* describes it as follows:

"Near the head of the table, among other decorations there was placed a pyramid covered with sugar plums. On the three sides of the base were, respectively, inscribed Monarchy, Hierarchy, Aristocracy; and on the fourth side was written, 200,000 in large characters. The base rested upon round and irregular pieces of sugar cake, called jumbles. It seemed to have been designed to produce a scramble and was soon demolished—pyramid, base, foundation and all." The "200,000" doubtless represents the majority by which the successful party won the election.

The exterior of the college building was also decorated for the occasion. The *Intelligencer* states:

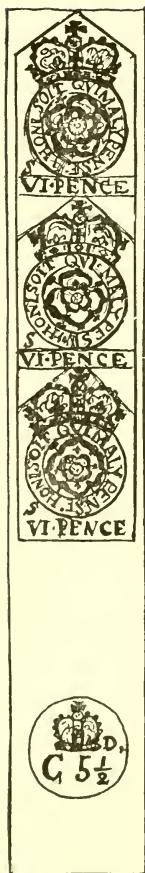
"At the south end of the building a lanthorn, on which was shown, in large transparent letters, the words 'Liberty and the Constitution,' was erected eighty feet high, and lighted in the evening."

The citizens retired from the scene of the banquet at 6 o'clock in the evening, preceded by music and an octagon lantern, 5 feet 4 inches in diameter and 7½ feet high. It represented the "Temple of Liberty," founded on the cardinal virtues, and was supported on the shoulders of four citizens. At a short distance from the temple was seen the southern star, in full brilliancy, rising and shining on the temple. The *Intelligencer* states: "The effect of this little temple was really elegant and did honor to the gentlemen who designed it; the star rising in the south added to the effect and excited great attention."

After parading the principal streets of the borough, and complimenting the Governor and some of the leading Democrats, as they passed their dwellings, each one departed for his home. The newspaper of the day reminds us, "Throughout the whole, the utmost decorum was observed. No accident of any kind happened, and before 8 o'clock in the evening all was perfectly quiet as if nothing unusual had happened."

Rental of One "Pepper Corne"

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER



Unique and novel things are contained in the old record books which are carefully treasured in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the Lancaster county court house. These records contain much that the people of other years desired to have permanently inscribed in public documents,—including deeds, mortgages, agreements, affidavits, charters, etc.

In Book N, page 66, appears an indenture dated June 7th, 1728, "in the first year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc." In this indenture James Philips, of the Northend, within the parish of Tuwill, in the county of Bucks, England, practitioner in physicke, and Elizabeth, his wife, for the sum of five shillings lawful money of Great Britain, sold to Robert Hoar, of Kennett township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, a tract of land containing 250 acres in the Province of Pennsylvania, subject to a quit rent, described in the document as "yielding and paying therefore during the said terme unto the said James Philips and Elizabeth, his wife, their heirs and assigns, the rent of one Pepper Corne at the feast of Saint Michael, the Archangell, only if the same shall be then lawfully demanded."

The document was "sealed and delivered" in the presence of "Thomas Burton" and "Ri: Toovey". It was not recorded in the local court house until February 20th, 1769, — 41 years later — Edward Shippen being the recorder at that time. It would be interesting to know the reason for this delay.

Attached to the indenture is a replica of three old English documentary six penny tax stamps of the reign of King George the Third.

An interesting feature of this ancient document is the stipulation that the rental of the property, if demanded, shall be one "Pepper Corne."

Few people in this modern day know what a pepper corn is; and if they did, it is doubtful whether they would accept it in lieu of rent. Webster describes it as the dried berry of the black pepper plant.

“Pepper corne rent” originated during the Middle Ages. Webster defines it as follows:

“A rent consisting in supplying a certain amount, usually a pound, of black pepper cornes, at stated intervals;” also “a nominal rent in kind operating to keep alive the paramount or dominant title to a property.”

News of the President’s Proclamation of Peace by Treaty Ending War of 1812 Received in Lancaster

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

ON Saturday, February 11th, 1815, the citizens of Lancaster rejoiced over the news of Jackson’s great victory at New Orleans. Ten days later, the announcement of the President’s ratification of the treaty of peace was celebrated in the borough with clamorous rejoicings. Business was suspended and the citizens spent the day in celebrating the glorious termination of the war.

The Lancaster Journal of Friday, February 24th, 1815, states:

“The confirmation of the news of Peace having arrived here on Monday night last [February 20th], the following morning was ushered in by the ringing of the bells and the beat of the reveille. All business appeared to be suspended except that of providing transparencies and decorations for the evening’s illumination, which was general, and was superior in brilliancy to any we have ever witnessed.”

Wednesday, the day following, was Washington’s birthday, and the celebration was continued in honor of the immortal “Father of his Country” by the ringing of bells and display of flags.

The Lancaster Journal states:

“The different volunteer companies paraded and performed many evolutions and firings, in a truly soldier-like manner. They were accompanied by a band of music, composed of gentlemen amateurs. The ringing of bells, the repeated volleys of rifles, musketry and pistols, the variety of music and the shouts of the populace, were calculated to fill the mind with extraordinary emotions.

“An appropriate and excellent oration was delivered in the court house to the Washington Association, pursuant to their request, by Jasper Slaymaker, Esq., after which about 80 members of the Association sat down to an elegant dinner, at the house of Col. Slough [White Swan tavern].

"In the evening, a splendid ball was given at Mr. Cooper's [Sign of the Red Lion], which was attended by a large and brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

"It gives us pleasure to add, that in the rejoicings of two or three days, no accident of importance has occurred and the utmost harmony has prevailed."

Lancaster's Contribution to Petersburg in the Fire of 1815

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

ON Sunday evening, July 16th, 1815, a fire broke out in Petersburg, Virginia, and was not under control until after day-break of the following morning. It raged with fury for more than nine hours. Several lives were lost, and two-thirds of the town were in ruins.

A circular letter was received from the mayor of Petersburg, appealing for financial assistance for the sufferers by fire, and a meeting of citizens of Lancaster borough was held on Friday, August 4th, 1815, in response to an order from the burgesses*. Samuel Carpenter, Esq., was appointed chairman, and George Louis Mayer, secretary. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

"Resolved, That a committee of three persons be chosen for each ward, to collect donations for the above purpose; and the following gentlemen were appointed:

	North-east Ward.	
Samuel White	Henry Keffer	John Bomberger
	North-west Ward.	
John F. Voight	John Eberman, Jr.	John Landis
	South-east Ward.	
Benjamin Ober	Nathaniel Lightner	Conrad Schwartz, Jr.
	South-west Ward.	
Andrew Boggs	George Morry	H. Carpenter, Jr.

"Resolved, That the money, when collected, be paid over to either of the Burgesses of this borough; and by them remitted to John Osborne, Esq. of Petersburg.

"Resolved, That it is hereby recommended to the other boroughs and villages in this county, to make collections for the same purpose; and to send the money to either of the Burgesses of Lancaster for the purpose aforesaid."

The local papers do not state how much money was collected.

*In those days Lancaster had more than one burgess.

News of Jackson's Victory at New Orleans in Lancaster

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

ON Saturday, January 8th, 1815, General Andrew Jackson won his famous victory at New Orleans. It was the last great land battle of the War of 1812, which some historians insist on calling "The Second War for Independence," and was fought more than two weeks after the treaty was signed at Ghent by the appointed representatives of Great Britain and the United States—on December 24th, 1814—news of the treaty not yet having reached this country.

The country was filled with rejoicing over the victory at New Orleans; and Congress honored General Jackson with thanks and a gold medal.

Owing to the slow methods of communication of that day, particulars of the battle did not reach Lancaster until Saturday, February 11th, 1815. There was great rejoicing in the town. The *Intelligencer & Weekly Advertiser* of Saturday, February 18th, 1815, states:

"On Saturday evening last [February 11th] this borough was handsomely illuminated by the citizens in testimony of their joy and gratitude to the good Governor of the Universe for His extraordinary preservation of our brave defenders under command of Gen. Jackson, from the ferocious attack of a desperate and veteran enemy near New Orleans."

Meeting in Lancaster Following Declaration of War in 1812

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

ON June 19th, 1812, James Madison, President of the United States, issued a proclamation formally declaring that war existed between this country and Great Britain. This conflict is called in history "The War of 1812," and also "The Second War for Independence." It is not known definitely at what time copies of the President's proclamation reached Lancaster. The *Intelligencer & Weekly Advertiser* issued an "Extra," dated Tuesday, June 23rd, 1812, which gave our citizens their first public information of the startling news.

On Wednesday, July 1st, a large and respectable body of citizens of Lancaster borough and county met at the court house for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the important measures lately adopted by Congress and the part taken therein by

our immediate representatives in that distinguished gathering. John Whitehill was appointed chairman, and John Light, secretary.

The Act of Congress declaring War between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States and their territories, and also the Proclamation of the President of the United States, were read by the secretary, after which the following preamble and resolutions, submitted by the Hon. Walter Franklin, President Judge of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, were read, considered and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, it has been represented to the enemies of American Liberty and Independence that we are a divided people; and that a party exists in the United States favorable to the views of the British government, in opposition to the interests, the rights and the honor of our country; and

"Whereas, it appears to us to be incumbent on the people to remove this foul aspersion, by assembling together in convenient districts, and declaring their sentiments upon the present posture of public affairs, and the conduct pursued by our national government; and,

"Whereas, after an attentive and careful review of the late proceedings of the general administration, and the measures adopted by Congress, we cannot perceive anything which does not merit the full and unqualified approbation of every lover of his country; therefore,

"Resolved, That the various and multiplied aggressions committed under the authority of the British government upon the commerce and natural rights of the United States, the impressment of our seamen, and the horrid murders perpetrated upon our citizens by aid of the savage tribes in alliance with that government—are causes abundantly sufficient to justify a declaration of war; and that a longer forbearance of hostilities on our part, would have been ignominious to us as a people, and derogatory to our honor as an independent nation.

"Resolved, That Joseph Lefever, John M. Hyneman and Roger Davis, in the vote which they have given upon the question of War or Submission, have truly represented the interests, the wishes and the feelings of the people of this district; and that their conduct has entitled them to the applause and to the confidence of their constituents.

"Resolved, That constrained as we are, by the injuries and indignities which have been heaped upon us, to resort to arms in defence of our natural rights, it is the duty of every good citizen, by all the means which Providence has placed in his power; to assist and support the government in the exertion of its utmost

energies in waging such a war as may compel our enemies to yield to the prowess of the nation what they have hitherto refused to the justice of its claims.

"Resolved, That, conformably to the recommendation of the President of the United States, we will use our best endeavors 'to preserve order, to promote concord, to maintain the authority and the efficacy of the laws, and to support and invigorate all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities for obtaining a speedy, a just and an honorable peace.'

"Resolved, That one copy of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the chairman and secretary, be transmitted by them to the President of the United States, and another to the representatives of this district in Congress; and that they be published in the Lancaster Intelligencer, and in the German True American."

A writer in the Intelligencer & Weekly Advertiser of Saturday, July 4th, 1812, states that it was a delight to witness the ease and dignity with which the chairman, the venerable John Whitehill, presided at the meeting. Although he was more than 82 years old, he rode about 20 miles to attend the meeting.

Mr. Whitehill was born December 1, 1729, in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, Pa. He was a devoted patriot, coming into special prominence at the beginning of the Revolution. The Supreme Executive Council appointed him, March 31st, 1777, one of the justices of the courts of Common Pleas for Lancaster. In the years 1778 to 1782 he represented the county in the General Assembly. He served as a member of the Council of Censors, 1783-4, and was a delegate to the Pennsylvania convention to ratify the Federal Constitution of 1787, but for some reason he did not sign the ratification. From December 22nd, 1784, to December 16th, 1787, he was a member of the Supreme Executive Council. Under the Constitution of 1790, he was appointed, on August 17th, 1791, by Governor Mifflin, an associate judge of the county of Lancaster. He was a presidential elector in 1796, and elected to the Eighth and Ninth Congresses, where he served with distinguished ability. A rigid Presbyterian, he was an elder and trustee of the church at Pequea. He died at his residence in Salisbury township on September 16th, 1815, and was buried in the graveyard adjoining Pequea Presbyterian church.

Governor Tompkins in Lancaster

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS was born in Scarsdale, N. Y., June 21st, 1774; and died on Staten Island, N. Y., June 11th, 1825.

In 1804, he was elected to Congress. He resigned to take his seat on the bench on the Supreme court of New York. In 1807, he was elected Governor of the State of New York, and was re-

elected three times, serving for a period of ten years. On his recommendation, in his last message to the Legislature, as Governor of New York, that body passed a law abolishing slavery in that state, after July 4th, 1827. This was thirty-six years before President Lincoln signed his famous Emancipation Proclamation freeing all slaves in States "in a state of rebellion."

From 1817 to 1825 he was the Vice-President of the United States, under President James Monroe.

While Mr. Tompkins was Governor of New York, he passed through Lancaster borough, according to an article that appeared in the *Intelligencer & Weekly Advertiser* of Saturday, June 12th, 1813. It is as follows:

"His excellency Governor Tompkins of New York, arrived here on Saturday last [June 5th], on his way to Washington City, and rested until Monday, thereby setting a laudable example of respect for the Sabbath, on which he attended public worship both morning and evening."

Collections in Aid of the Poor in Lancaster in 1829

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

ON Monday, February 23rd, 1829, citizens of Lancaster city held a meeting at Parker's hotel for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessitous condition of the poor during the inclement season of the year.

Adam Reigart, Esq., was appointed chairman, and George Louis Mayer, secretary.

Committees were appointed to call on citizens and solicit contributions for the purchase of wood, to be distributed to the suffering poor of the city.

The following citizens served on these committees:

North-east Ward.

George Louis Mayer P. Wager Reigart

North-west Ward.

George Musser C. Hager

South-west Ward.

George H. Krug Benjamin Ober

South-east Ward

Jacob Demuth George Miller

These solicitors were authorized to call a meeting of the contributors for the purpose of submitting to them a statement of the monies collected and expended. It is to be regretted that this statement was not published in the local papers. We have no means of knowing how much money was secured for this most worthy purpose.

The Saint Patrick Benevolent Society of Lancaster

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

ON Thursday evening, August 22nd, 1816, a number of Irishmen, and descendants of Irishmen, met at the tavern of Archibald McLenegan on East King street, in the borough of Lancaster, and formed an association designated by the title of "The Saint Patrick Benevolent Society of Lancaster." William Clark Frazer, Esq., was appointed president, and Michael Galligher, Jr., secretary. The purpose of this organization was to render assistance to the sick and distressed poor of the community.

On Saturday evening, August 31st, the second meeting of the society was held at Archibald McLenegan's to receive applications from any who desired to become members. At this meeting William C. Frazer and Archibald McLenegan were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions from persons friendly to the purposes of the institution.

At a meeting held on Saturday, September 14th, George Daly, Michael Gallicher, Jr. and Archibald McLenegan were appointed a committee to receive the applications of Irishmen, and descendants of Irishmen, who desired to become members of the society.

On Monday evening, October 14th, 1816, a meeting was held at the house of Mr. James Coyle, innkeeper. The constitution of the society was presented for approbation and signature. How long it continued to exist is not known. Unfortunately, subsequent issues of local papers do not contain any references to its activities. This is to be regretted, as the purpose of the organization was a most worthy one.

The Lancaster County Society for Promoting Agriculture, Manufactures and the Useful Arts

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

THE Intelligencer & Weekly Advertiser of Wednesday, March 25th, 1800, states that a large and respectable number of citizens in the borough and county of Lancaster, in order to encourage industry, frugality and American manufactures, formed an association known as "The Lancaster County Society for Promoting Agriculture, Manufactures and the Useful Arts." Mr. F. A. Muhlenberg was chosen president.

The objects of the society were "to procure from the fertile soil of Pennsylvania, every production it is capable of affording; and from the labor and ingenuity of independent citizens every article of manufacture and the useful arts necessary to render our country happy, prosperous and truly independent."

In order to make their independence a reality and their emancipation from foreign influence more effectual, the members of the society unanimously agreed to use only domestic manufactures and products, whenever they could be had, in preference to foreign goods. The society also proposed to distribute premiums to the inhabitants of Lancaster county who raised the finest crops and manufactured the best articles. Rewards were also offered for useful inventions and improvements.

A gold medal, worth ten dollars, was offered as a reward to any person raising the greatest quantity of flax, of the best quality, from an acre of ground in Lancaster county. The award was to be announced on or before the first Wednesday in December, 1800.

The society also proposed to offer premiums of considerable value to those who produced the best wool, and the greatest quantity from a certain number of sheep.

A meeting of the association was held in its room in Lancaster borough on Wednesday, May 7th, 1800.

William and Robert Dickson, editors and proprietors of The Lancaster Intelligencer and Weekly Advertiser, sold a pamphlet containing the constitution of the society. It was accompanied with a letter to the citizens of Pennsylvania by George Logan, M. D., on the necessity and importance of such institutions, together with the form of a bill contemplating legislative aid for the promotion of the objects of the local organization and of similar societies.

An examination of the local papers does not reveal any announcements of prizes awarded; nor, indeed, do I find any further references to the work of the society than those already given. How long it continued to exist, is not now known.

Minutes of The Lancaster County Historical Society September 6, 1929

The September meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was called to order by the president, Prof. Herbert H. Beck, Friday evening, September 6. Thirty members were present.

The librarian reported an unusual number of gifts, they are as follows: A pair of stirrups and a pair of leggins, a copy of "The Three Earls" and several pictures, presented by Mrs. Ella F. Morgan; "Witwer Genealogy," presented by Rev. Albert M. Witwer, D.D.; bound copy of the Bi-centennial issue of the New Era, from Messrs. John F. and James H. Steinman; two old Lancaster City directories, through Mr. A. K. Hostetter; may of Lancaster County issued in 1851, from Geo. H. Sacks; bound volume, "Andrew Jackson," from Mr. Alfred Schneebeli; souvenir programme of the 57th annual conclave of Grand Commandery K. T. of Penna. in Lancaster, from Mr. Howard Rohrer; programme of the 39th annual reunion, class of 1891, Lancaster High School, from Mr. John G. Fritchey; time table of steamer "Lady Gay," 1892, from Mr. H. B. Carpenter; a miscellaneous collection of pamphlets, on Lancaster County, from Mrs. I. K. Witmer; a very old hand-wrought ironstand, from the Misses Rank; the original drawing, by Robt. B. Hartman of the poster for the "Pageant of Gratitude," 1929, from Mr. Robert Waddell; a pamphlet entitled "A Brief Description of Indian Life, etc., of the Susquehannock Indians," from the author, Mr. David H. Landis; an old hair clothtrunk, a coffee mill, an accordion, a miscellaneous collection of papers and a bound volume of the Lancaster Intelligencer 1850-53, from Miss Frances K. Welchans; a pamphlet on genealogy of the Bachman family, from Mr. De F. L. Bachman; pair of white shoes worn by Mrs. Jacob Frey, when she danced with James Buchanan, also a pair of hand sewed shoes of houn lasting, worn by the same lady, from Mrs. Ella F. Morgan; an old time milk crock and wooden cover, from Mr. D. B. Landis.

Mrs. Harriet L. Keller and Miss Helen L. Keller, Lancaster; and David M. Landis, Lancaster R. No. 7, were elected to membership.

Mr. Beck reported for the Outing Committee, that the outing would be held September 14th, on the farm of Michael Eberly, Clay township. This property is situated on part of a tract of land occupied in early days by the Nanticoke Indians.

The names of Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Herr and son, Mr. A. B. Herr, of 508½ East Chestnut street, city; Mrs. Fred'k Frelinghuysen Dumont, Ronks, Pa., were proposed for membership.

Mr. Worner moved that orders be drawn on the treasury to pay bills, seconded by Mr. Arnold.

Rev. Schweitzer invited the society to attend the unveiling of a tablet on September 29th, in memory of John Michael Amweg, who landed in Philadelphia, September 15th, 1729, and who was one of the founders of Swamp Reformed church. An invitation was also received from the rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, Compass, to attend the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of the parish, Saturday, September 28th.

The question of marking the home and office of Thaddeus Stevens on South Queen street, this city, was discussed and Mr. L. B. Herr, Mr. I. C. Arnold, Mr. W. F. Worner were appointed to look into the matter and report to Marker Committee.

Mr. W. F. Worner had prepared a number of short, interesting papers on "Items of Interest in Lancaster."

Mrs. A. K. Hostetter kindly assisted Mr. Worner in reading them. One of the papers dealt with the Founding of the Sunday School Association in Lancaster city.

Mr. W. F. Worner suggested that the library was in need of more adequate room for the safe storage of our valuable newspapers. Mrs. Hostetter moved that we buy a steel cabinet for the purpose. Seconded.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE HENSEL HALDY,
Recording Secretary.

Report of the Summer Outing Committee

The Summer Outing of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held September 14th, at Indiantown, Clay township, on the lawn of the home of Michael Eberly.

Prof. Herbert H. Beck, president of the society, made the opening address, in which he thanked Mr. Eberly for his kindness for inviting the society to his home. He called attention to the fact that the home of Mr. Eberly was built in 1829. Prof. Beck paid tribute to Cyrus D. Fox, a member of the Berks County and Lancaster County Historical Societies, whose death occurred this summer, saying, "Pennsylvania has lost one of its best historians, and Berks and Lancaster Counties have lost a genial and worthy friend."

Mrs. D. B. Landis led the assembly in the singing of "America."

The main address of the afternoon was delivered by Dr. Harry E. Bender, of Lititz, following which Prof. Beck introduced J. Bennett Nolan, Esq., of the Berks County Historical Society, Reading, who made a short address, using as his topic "The Affiliations between Berks and Lancaster Counties."

Rev. M. W. Schweitzer, of Ephrata, welcomed the society to this hitherto little known section of our county. He called attention to the two hundredth anniversary of the landing of J. Michael Amweg in Philadelphia, September 15th, 1729, and invited the society to the anniversary celebration at Swamp Church, September 29th.

The approach of a storm made it unwise to linger for the social hour which had been planned, so the assembly dispersed regretfully at leaving the lovely spot.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE HENSEL HALDY,
Recording Secretary.

COMMITTEE

HON. A. G. SEYFERT
DR. HARRY E. BENDER
J. W. LIPPOLD
CHAS. E. BOWMAN
G. J. P. RAUB
HENRY BOMBERGER
I. C. ARNOLD, ESQ.
C. H. MARTIN
H. C. MILLER

REV. M. W. SCHWEITZER
MRS. D. B. LANDIS
MRS. MILTON H. DIFFENBACH
MRS. A. C. DARMSTAETTER
MRS. CHAS. Y. TANGER
MRS. THEO. W. SCOTT
MISS EDITH BALDWIN
PROF. HERBERT H. BECK, *Ex-Officio*
GERTRUDE H. HALDY, *Secretary*

THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA

ORGANIZED 1886

REORGANIZED 1896

INCORPORATED 1901

The regular meetings of the Society are held on the first Friday of each month, from September to June, inclusive, at 7:30 P. M., in the Society's building, 307 North Duke street, Lancaster, Pa. No meetings are held during July and August.

Every person whose heart beats responsive to the effort to preserve the history and traditions of our noble county, is specially invited to become a member of this Society. Application blanks may be had at the building or through the officers.

Annual dues, \$3.00; Marker dues, \$5.00 in addition to the annual dues. This additional \$5.00 becomes a part of a fund created for the purpose of erecting tablets on old buildings and for marking other sites of historical interest in Lancaster city and county. Sustaining Membership, \$10.00; Life Membership, \$100.00.

A literary and social entertainment is held every spring, and a delightful outing every summer, to which members and their friends are cordially invited.

The Society issues ten pamphlets annually, containing historical papers and addresses read at the ten stated meetings. Members whose dues are paid regularly and promptly, are entitled to receive these publications.

Historical papers relative to our city and county are earnestly solicited to be read at our meetings and preserved. The Society will appreciate the return of such issues of our historical pamphlets as our members do not care to preserve, as there are many calls for them.

Historical relics are always acceptable and are carefully treasured. The Society will also be glad to receive, in written or printed form, old tales, traditions or folk-lore, with historical foundation, connected with the earlier days of our city and county. Old letters from prominent people will be most heartily welcomed.

In order to secure a modern fire-proof building in which to house our increasingly valuable collections, a Building Fund has been established to which the people of this community and elsewhere are urged to contribute. By so doing, the praise-worthy objects of this Society will be greatly encouraged, and much valuable material, which otherwise might become lost, will be preserved.

Make checks payable to the order of the Treasurer.

Members and friends should remember the Society in their wills. Such bequests will be gratefully appreciated. They afford fine opportunities for perpetuating the names and helpful influence of donors. The legal form for a bequest is as follows:

"I give and bequeath to The Lancaster County Historical Society, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the sum of _____ Dollars, free and clear of transfer inheritance tax."

The Public is invited to attend all regular meetings